FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLITICAL PARTIES' FUTURE

PY302121 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Aug 81 p 9

[Text] Cordoba (NA)--"The armed forces are carrying the political process forward without hurry but also without pause," said Interior Minister Horacio Liendo yesterday, adding that "I can't say that this or that is going to happen in 1984", referring to the possibility that elections will be held then.

Liendo also told reporters here during a press conference that he will spend the rest of the year and the first half of 1982 working on the political parties statute which he estimated would be ready by the end of the first half of next year.

Liendo visited his native Cordoba yesterday to meet with Governor Adolfo Sigwald, and lunched with leaders of the local Democratic, Intransigent, Popular Line, Christian Democrat, Progressive, Democrat, and Integration and Development Movement Parties.

Before his arrival here he spoke with reporters at Ezeiza Airport about the series of "political dialogues" he is arranging with selected political parties.

The "Justicialist Party is not going to be excluded from the dialogues," Liendo said, and firmly stated that "there has been no lifting of the ban on political activity, although the situation has been modified."

Liendo also remarked that it is not up to the Interior Ministry to decide when or whether elections should be called.

"The recent surge of political acitvity does not mean that all political activity is legal," said the minister. "The Interior Ministry is studying the modification of some of the limits of the current situation using the guidelines set by the national executive branch to develop determined political activities."

BITTEL SAYS JUSTICIALIST-RADICAL ALLIANCE POSSIBLE

PY302124 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Aug 81 p 9

[Text] Santa Rosa (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party did not deny reports of a possible electoral alliance with the Radical Party yesterday.

Bittel, who is a former governor of this province is on an political tour of La Pampa. He was the main speaker at a provincial multi-party dinner here at which 500 guests were present.

Speaking to reporters Bittel said the multi-party movement may lead to an emergency project which would be submitted to the government of the armed forces, but did not believe it would lead to the generating of a great national party.

"Our attitude is not one of attempting to disrupt the process," he said. Bittel added that the national priority was that of reactivating the country's economy.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS--Gen Guillermo Mason, chairman of the YPF [Government Oil Deposits] reports that in the first 7 months of 1981, oil production rose 1.7 percent over the same period in 1980. Imports dropped to 852,100 cubic meters from 1,471,900 in 1980. Exports of oil products in that period earned Argentina $338,015,400. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Aug 81 p 2 PY]

PAMMO SAYS OPENING FOR DIALOGUE 'MISINTERPRETED'

PY291520 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rear Adm Oscar Pammo talked to journalists when leaving Government House. Asked his opinion on a recommendation of the Commission for Political and Institutional Affairs of the National Legislative Advisory Commission on the need for the armed forces to appoint a president of the republic, he recalled statements made by him and his colleagues in government--Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira and Celso Torrelio Diaz--pointing out that in addition to the socioeconomic problems, this is a subject which is being constantly analyzed by the Junta of Commanders.

[Begin Pammo recording] We members of the Junta of Commanders have stated that all socioeconomic and political problems of the country are being analyzed carefully and that the Junta of Commanders is aware of the need, for the time being, [words indistinct] appoint the person who will carry out the process established by the armed forces. [end recording]

Admiral Pammo recalled those statements by the members of the junta and added that the opening for dialogue established by the government is being misinterpreted and that it is causing confusion.

[Begin Pammo recording] In order to strengthen the process we have established an opening for dialogue but we see that this opening is being misinterpreted, since everyone wants to give his opinion and believes [passage indistinct] and is trying to cause confusion. We must now decide on one sole institution which will be in charge of releasing coherent information which will guide public opinion. We have been able to see that there have been a series of communiques issued through various sectors of the media with different points of view and different opinions, and this is completely wrong. [end recording]

He said that coherent and positive solutions to the country's current situation should be sought. He then referred to the proliferation of public statements by former presidents and other political groups.

[Begin Pammo recording] [Sentence indistinct] We respect opinions; we are going to take them into account, and we will see how to channel these opinions. However, we are not going to allow a series of pronouncements stemming from different sectors and different persons to misinterpret the desire of the junta to achieve a national conciliation. We are perfectly aware that national conciliation is necessary to carry out all our projects and to pull the country's socioeconomic and political situation out of its current crisis. [end recording]

PAPER STATES CONAL MEMBERS REPORTEDLY RESIGN

PY291553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1311 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 29 Aug (AFP)--A local newspaper maintained here today that the members of the Political Commission of the Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) had allegedly submitted their resignation due to strong disagreements with Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, president of CONAL.

Friday, CONAL had requested that the Junta of Commanders appoint a president of the republic, but a few hours later Lechin Suarez disavowed the request.

The commission is comprised of Gen (ret) Enrique Gallardo Ballesteros; lawyer Abel Ayoroa Argandona, former member of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI); and Rear Adm Santiago Maise Roca.

Analysts believe that the resignation of these persons could result in the radical restructuring of CONAL.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH VENEZUELA PROPOSED

PA302242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 28 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that Colombia has proposed that the suspended negotiations with Venezuela for a peaceful and equitable solution to the dispute over ocean and underwater areas be renewed.

The proposal was reportedly delivered to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins by Colombian Public Works Minister Enrique Vargas Ramirez, who traveled to Caracas for this purpose.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry has not confirmed this, but it was not denied by the Public Works Ministry.

The proposal, whose text has not been learned, seeks to reactivate the two countries' negotiations, which were unilaterally suspended by Venezuela in October 1980.

The "freezing" of the negotiations occurred after the two countries' commissions had achieved a "tentative agreement," which was unexpectedly rejected by President Herrera Campins when he didn't get the support of the Venezuelan public.

In Bogota, the Foreign Ministry has remained silent about the issue, but it is expected that Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds will disclose the matter during a debate to be held in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Representatives.

Lemos Simmonds is scheduled to appear at the chamber on 9 September to explain the state's position on the dispute and its possible solution.

ARMY COMMANDER AFFIRMS LOYALTY TO DEMOCRACY

PA310045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2252 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 29 Aug (EFE)--Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, commander of the Colombian Army, has said that the military is not a power alternative but a servant of democracy.

In an editorial in the magazine EJERCITO, General Landazabal Reyes said that any attempt to place the institution or its leaders in power would clearly show a false view of them.

He added that "to look for political partiality in the thought of the military leaders is to be completely unaware of the set minds of men who have been distinguished by the nation with the insignia of command and to place our loyalty in doubt."

Landazabal Reyes' position is a rejection of those who are announcing a possible military coup against the government of liberal Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala or against the president who will succeed him on 7 August 1982.

Landazabal Reyes has specifically accused the Communist Party of subsidizing the guerrilla groups that operate in the country and that struggle to change the government system with weapons.

Since 1958, when a military junta turned power over to civilian Alberto Lleras Camargo, there has been talk of the possibility of a coup, but this has not gone beyond mere rumor.

BRAZILIAN WEEKLY SAYS STROESSNER VERY ILL

PY290341 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 33

[By Helio Teixeira]

[Text] Asuncion--Normally it would still be too early to discuss the presidential succession in Paraguay. The next elections will not be held until February 1983--and, besides, it is hardly worth it to discuss elections which, since 1954, always end with the same victor, Gen Alfredo Stroessner. If all goes as it has for the past 27 years, the 3 million Paraguayans will have as their leader, for the 7th consecutive time, their eternal president. But, as it happens, Stroessner, dean of Latin American presidents and firmly in power since he took the seat of government in Asuncion in a coup d'etat in 1954, is ill. He is so ill that, perhaps, he may not offer himself as the candidate of his powerful Colorado Party for the 1983 elections.

The nature of the 68-year-old Stroessner's illness today in Paraguay constitutes one of the best-kept state secrets. But there are comments about it. "Stroessner must have a serious problem with his circulation; he has difficulty bending his right arm and his hand has a strange purple coloring," a foreign diplomat with weekly access to the Paraguayan president told VEJA. Aside from this, the Paraguayan foreign minister, Alberto Nogues, is preparing a trip for Stroessner to the United States within the next few weeks which, according to all indications, will be to take care of the president's health.

Stroessner's illness, whatever it may be, is causing a notable commotion among the probable successors to the president. The most mentioned among them is 57-year-old Gen Andres Rodriguez, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division (equivalent to the Brazilian vila militar). based in Asuncion. Rodriguez has been applying himself with diligence recently to the task of clearing the path to Government Palace of his eventual rivals, in case Stroessner should retire.

Two of these obstacles have been duly removed. The greatest obstacle, Gen Adolfo Samaniego, commander of the 6th Division based in Chaco, was designated, thanks to the careful maneuvering of Rodriguez within the government, as Paraguayan ambassador to Brazil. A personal friend of President Joao Figueiredo, who is the godfather of the general's two children, Samaniego is, in fact, the best man for the position in Brasilia. But it also true that Samaniego had absolutely no desire to leave Paraguay at this time.

Another player thrown out of the game through promotions was Gen Alejandro Fretes Davalos, chief of the army general staff, who should be nominated as Paraguayan ambassador to Argentina in the next few days. A similar fate befell one of his brothers. [as published, actually cousin] The imaginative Rodrigeuz obtained the post of ambassador to distant South Africa for Gen Carlos Fretes Davalos.

Thus, the path is practically clear for Rodrigeuz, who is not even threatened by any members of the Stroessner family. Of the president's two sons only the oldest, Gustavo Adolfo, a 40-year-old Paraguayan air force officer, has begun to be considered, within the past year, as a successor to his father. However, Gustavo Adolfo has never shown any interest whatsoever in politics. The same goes for his younger brother, 36-year-old Alfredo Jr. Thus, in the confidential reports of the important embassies in Asuncion, under the heading "presidential succession," the name at the top of the list is still Rodriguez. His future now depends solely on Stroessner's health.

GUATEMALAN ENVOY ON GUERRILLAS, PRESIDENTIAL TALKS

FL280120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0014 GMT 28 Aug 81

[By Fernando Sotres]

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Guatemalan Ambassador to Mexico Jorge Palmieri has said that subversive individuals are persecuted in his country just like in all countries where there are constitutionally established authorities, and that concern over the murders in Guatemala is not only national but international. Interviewed at the Mexico City airport, the diplomat denied that dangerous people [as received] are persecuted and said that it was absurd to believe that the government would persecute the civilian population. It is the subversives, the guerrillas trained in Cuba and Vietnam, who are hurting the peasants, he said.

Proof of this, Palmieri said, was that the Romeo Lucas government had found $5-million worth of weapons in 18 guerrilla hideouts in the past few days. He said that the guerrillas were better armed than the Guatemalan Army itself. He added that the money that the guerrillas had, in excess of $100 million, was ransom money.

Concerning bilateral relations between Mexico and Guatemala, Palmieri said that it was logical that there would be problems such as recent incidents on the border involving gullible Guatemalans who crossed to the Mexican side thinking that they would get land and work.

Palmieri said that the presidents of Mexico and Guatemala would meet at the border on 5 September to discuss matters such as Belize, the fight against the Mediterranean fruit fly, and the North-South meeting in Cancun slated for October.

He added that it was very difficult to talk about the topics but that any topic considered of interest to the two nations would undoubtedly be broached in a fraternal spirit because the two countries had a common history, origin and race.

NEW UNITED LEFT PARTY TO BE KNOWN AS PUIM

PA302153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (AFP)--The United Party of the Mexican Left [Partido Unificado de la Izquierda Mexicana--PUIM] will be the name of the organization to be established by five political parties that on 15 August announced their decision to merge, it has been reported here.

The parties that decided to merge are the Mexican Communist Party [PCM], the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Mexican Workers Party, the Movement for Socialist Action and Unity and the Mexican People Party.

The first four have been part of a coalition since 1978.

PUIM's basic documents of principles and its program have already been approved by the five parties' leaders and submitted to the respective regional leaderships for study and discussion.

Since the PCM is the only one of the five on record with the electoral registry, it was agreed that in its forthcoming 20th congress it will modify its emblems, program and statutes to (?facilitate) the formation of the new united party.

ROYO ON U.S., ROLE OF NATIONAL GUARD, COPPER ISSUE

PA300330 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at ceremony to pay homage to Gen Omar Torrijos and to sign loan agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development in Santiago, Veraguas Province, 29 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] Although some people thought that with the general's death the National Guard was going to change and was going to destroy what Omar did with his own hands, we have the previous speaker--who is a member of the National Guard staff, Col Florencio Florez--and all of his military team telling the Panamanian people every day that the National Guard is part of the people, that it is united with the people, that it is a sensitive and politicized National Guard because it believes in the well-being of the Panamanians, and that it is a National Guard that defends the best interests of its people. That attitude expressed by the National Guard tells the people that Omar remains alive and has not died. [applause]

When yesterday in the United Nations the president of the UN Security Council--who is our foreign minister, Jorge Illueca--pointed out to the United States that the attitude it has adopted on the invasion of South Africa against the noble people of Namibia [as heard] is unjust, mistaken and incorrect; Panama, a country which is small only in the number of its people and the size of its territory, was telling the United States that we are independent, that we have the voice of a giant and that we dare tell it face to face when it makes a mistake. In the same way, we come here to sign a document of cooperation with the U.S. people and government because we have a friendship with the United States; but a friendship that, thanks to the general's farsightedness, is based on dignity, courage, bravery and sincerity. [applause]

That is why, in facing big projects and decisions, we will maintain prudence, caution and consultations with all of the Panamanian people. We will not be hasty on the Cerro Colorado issue. We will let the opposition political parties state, with their ecologists, engineers and economists, that the project is bad if they think so. Our government will consult with the people. It will do so with the same patriotic spirit in which the canal treaties were negotiated: with nationalism, patriotism and in defense of the highest and greatest interests of the fatherland. [applause] We don't want to have a colonialist situation with the copper. Neither are we going to allow, by dedicating ourselves to copper, a disregard of social welfare projects. We can't stop building roads. We can't stop giving the people drinking water, health and education, just because we want to undertake a project like Cerro Colorado. As long as the enterprise contributes to the national well-being and as long as the other projects that are essential to the small communities are not affected, then with prudence and consultation--so we can make fewer mistakes--we will go forward with the project. However, the people should not be deceived if the project is used politically to prevent our country from benefitting from it, if it is found to be good.

PRESIDENT DENIES ANY UPCOMING CABINET CHANGES

PA282314 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo is presently touring several communities in Chiriqui Province, to maintain contact with the people and to give new impetus to domestic tours. While there, President Royo spoke to newsmen from our relay unit in Chiriqui, saying:

[Begin recording] [Question] Regarding your upcoming visit to the United Nations in New York, on what date will you travel and who will go with you?

[Answer] We will be traveling on 30 September, accompanied by several members of the government's economic team and by the foreign minister. We are going to visit the United Nations and speak with a large group of U.S. investors who belong to the Council of the Americas. We will also have a breakfast meeting with Mr Rockefeller [words indistinct] the Chase Manhattan Bank.

[Question] There are rumors in some political circles in Chiriqui Province that you are going to make some changes in your cabinet. Is there any truth to this?

[Answer] The only true thing is that these are rumors and the good thing about rumors is that they just fade away. [laughter] [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REJOINS LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

PA300435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] After 13 years, Panama rejoined the Latin American Parliament today. The Latin American Parliament reiterated its firm support of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, recommended that the U.S. Congress adopt a similar attitude and asked the United States to avoid any action or omission in the fulfillment of the treaty that might harm Panama's rights.

Meeting at the legislative palace under the presidency of Colombian Senator Gilberto Avila, the Latin American Parliament condemned the manufacture of the neutron bomb and all other nuclear bombs, regardless of the country that builds them. It urged all Salvadoran sectors to find a path to peace that will prevent new bloodshed. It also asked for an end to the military government of Bolivia.

The officiers of the Latin American Parliament held a special meeting in Panama today to render Panama's return to the organization official. The meeting was attended by Ricardo Rodriguez, Panamanian minister of the Presidency; Luis de Leon, president of the Assembly of Representatives; and representatives of the legislatures of Colombia, Peru, Curacao, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Venezuela.

FEP, OTHER STUDENTS MEET WITH COLONEL FLOREZ

PA282240 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Students of four Panama City schools marched today to Gen Omar Torrijos' tomb, honoring his close relationship with them.

Youths of the Bolivar, Artes y Oficios, Angel Rubio and Comercial Panama Schools held a ceremony in honor of the general with the participation of several student movements, particularly the federation of Panamanian Students [FEP].

After the ceremony, the students marched to the National Guard headquarters to meet with Commander in Chief Col Florencio Florez. During the meeting, attended by general staff members, the students presented Colonel Florez a communique asking him to continue to thoroughly investigate the accident in which Gen Omar Torrijos was killed. The students said that it was not an accident, as this is not the first time that a Latin American chief of state has been killed.

The document was presented to Colonel Florez by FEP Secretary General Mario Panther. Colonel Florez thanked the students for their expressions of love and respect for General Torrijos and reasserted the National Guard's intention to protect Panama's sovereign rights and to watch over the interests of the Panamanian people.

COSTA RICA

ONLY 2 PARTIES HAVE REGISTERED CANDIDATES

PA282146 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Civil registry director Jose Francisco Peralta has reported that as of now, only the National Liberation Party [PLN] and the Costa Rican Concord Party have registered candidates with his office.

The PLN has registered candidates for the presidency, vice presidency, deputies and aldermen, while the Costa Rican Concord Party has registered candidates for deputies for the San Jose and Alajuela provinces.

A total of 14 national parties, 2 coalitions, 7 provincial parties and 4 canton-level parties have notified the civil registry of their intention to participate in next February's elections.

EL SALVADOR

JOINT FRENCH, MEXICAN DECLARATION RECOGNIZES FMLN

FL282311 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX)--As a result of the consultations that Mexico and France have been holding for the past few weeks, it has been decided to issue a joint declaration on the situation in El Salvador.

The text of the declaration is being delivered by the permanent representatives of France and Mexico to the United Nations to the chairman of the Security Council, Dr Jorge Illueca of Panama, to be distributed among its members:

Joint Mexican-French declaration on El Salvador

Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Casteneda and his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, have exchanged views on the situation in Central America.

The two ministers expressed the serious concern of their governments over the suffering of the Salvadoran people in the current situation, which is a source of potential danger for the stability and peace of the whole region, considering the danger that the crisis might become internationalized.

In recognition of this, they made the following declaration:

In the conviction that only the Salvadoran people can seek a just and lasting solution to the deep crisis that the country is experiencing, thus putting an end to the drama lived by the Salvadoran population;

Conscious of their responsibility as members of the international community and inspired by the principles and goals of the UN charter;

Considering the extreme seriousness of the situation existing in El Salvador and the country's need for fundamental social, economic and political changes;

[Do] recognize that the alliance between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front is a representative political force ready to assume the obligations and exercise the rights that derive from that representativity. Consequently, the alliance may legitimately participate in the establishment of mechanisms for the necessary rapprochement and negotiation toward a political solution to the crisis.

Recall that it is up to the Salvadoran people to initiate a process toward a global political solution in which a new internal order may be established, the armed forces may be restructured and the necessary conditions created for respecting the people's will expressed by means of truly free elections and other mechanisms deemed suitable in a democratic system.

Call on the international community, particularly the United Nations, to ensure the protection of the civilian population in accordance with applicable international norms and to facilitate the coming together of the representatives of the political forces in conflict in El Salvador in order to restore peace to the country and to prevent any interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

Junta Rejects Declaration

PA290433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta tonight rejected the joint communique whereby the governments of France and Mexico recognize the Salvadoran leftwing opposition as "a representative political force disposed to assume its obligations and to exercise the rights deriving from them."

The Salvadoran Government protested "the communique forcefully" and accused both governments of interventionism, "because it is not the purview of France and Mexico or of any other country to establish models for solution of the domestic problems of El Salvador," the official communique released here tonight states.

Duarte Issues Communique

PA292124 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Aug 81 p 45

[Text] In a communique sent last night to this newspaper, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, has strongly rejected a document jointly issued yesterday by the French and Mexican foreign ministries in connection with our country's internal situation.

The text of the communique is as follows:

Salvadoran people: The international news agencies today disseminated a document jointly issued by the French and Mexican foreign ministries in which they refer to the internal situation and the alliance of terrorist groups and political minority sectors operating in our country, which are part of the international conspiracy against our fatherland. I would like to state the following in connection with the declaration as a whole:

On behalf of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, I roundly reject the joint French-Mexican joint declaration released today because I feel that it constitutes nothing but an act of meddling in our internal affairs.

The revolutionary government junta is engaged in a process of political solution for the crisis of violence currently plaguing El Salvador. Under this process, and with strict adherence to democratic principles, our government has adopted several measures, one of which is the promulgation of a provisional law for the creation and registration of political parties, which allows all parties that are legally registered or in the process of formation to participate in the establishment of mechanisms for the rapprochement and negotiation required to achieve a political solution in the country.

The Mexican and French Governments no doubt know that, due to the fact that changes are necessary, as in any other developing country, the revolutionary government junta is undertaking essential and important changes in the social, economic and political fields. These include the nationalization of banks and foreign trade and the deepest and most thorough agrarian reform in Latin America.

It has been confirmed in various international forums that the revolutionary government junta has always been open to a political solution, a solution that involves dialogue with all parties that accept the democratic rules of the game, regardless of their ideology and with the sole exclusion of those groups that seek power through violence and terrorism.

This kind of attitude contributes to a worsening of our conflict, by increasing levels of foreign intervention.

It must be indicated that by encouraging armed terrorist groups through considerations of this nature and through various types of support, serious and grave international precedents are being established that seriously affect the stability of and the process of democratization in Central America, Latin America and the rest of the world. This type of action also further endangers social peace, which is so necessary in our region.

It is precisely within the framework of the UN charter that we find the most categorical rejection of intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, in the people's rights to self-determination and their sovereignty.

Therefore, the revolutionary government junta expresses its energetic protest of the communique, since it is not up to France, Mexico or any other country to point our models of solution to the domestic problems of El Salvador or to identify, at their whim, those in this country who have legitimacy and political representation.

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta

'Unfair Intervention'

PA301645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] El Salvador, 29 Aug (AFP)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, tonight commented on the decision by Mexico and France to recognize the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as a representative political force. Duarte termed that act part of an international offensive by communist and socialist forces against our people's [right] to self-determination."

In a message broadcast over the national radio and television network, the Christian Democratic leader asked for the Salvadoran people's support to fight what he described as "undue and unfair intervention."

Expressing thanks for the messages of solidarity which he said he received following a recent attack on one of his sons, Duarte asserted that such action or threats "will not keep us from achieving our goal."

He immediately turned to the main topic of his speech, saying that his government regards France's and Mexico's position as "inadmissible."

Duarte reported that the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to the two countries on Friday and that the Salvadoran delegate to the United Nations also submitted a similar document to the UN Security Council. He then read the public declaration with which the Salvadoran junta responded to the French-Mexican joint communique yesterday. That declaration describes the recognition of the FDR-FMLN as "interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador."

Duarte added that "international subversion has again attacked our people by involving two nations, which have possible been duped, in the matter. Be assured that the government will fight any intervention," Duarte said, emphatically asking for the people's support.

FDR-FMLN on Declaration

PA290500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Aug (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) termed the recognition by the governments of France and Mexico that the FDR and the FMLN are a "representative political force" as "a significant step for the struggle of the Salvadoran peoples and for peace in the region."

In a press conference held here tonight, Salvador Samayoa and Napoleon Gutierrez Ruiz, members of the FDR diplomatic commission, also indicated that this recognition "is a clear defeat for the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration toward Central America and will aid the peoples of the region considerably." "This recognition means clear support for the Salvadoran people, who are fighting against a superior enemy helped from abroad by the United States, Chile and Argentina. The Christian Democratic military junta no longer has domestic support, as the military victories of the past few weeks have proven," they added.

The Salvadoran leaders thanked the governments of Mexico and France for their attitude and announced that within the next few weeks they will receive similar support from nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, although they declined to say which.

They also pointed out that this happens at a moment that is "very necessary, when it is public knowledge that there are 3,000 former Somozist guards on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border and another 2,000 being trained in Florida; when the Salvadoran Army freely enters Honduran territory to pursue our forces and the Honduran Army serves as support, invading El Salvador; and when the United States increases its military aid and tries to create conditions for a greater intervention in our country and in our sister, Nicaragua.

"We underscore the value of recognition of the legitimacy of our struggle, the representation of the FDR and of the need for our participation in any solution sought for the Salvadoran crisis; that demonstrates the concern of these governments for our peoples," they said.

They admitted that it is the greatest success they have achieved to date at the international diplomatic level, since "France is the fifth world power--this shows the new government's support for liberation movements. Mexico also has prestige that results from its permanent support for the peoples of the conflict and this will have a notable influence on the Latin American reality."

Ruiz and Samayoa indicated that the text of the recognition clearly broaches the subject of the elections, "since these can only be held in a climate that will guarantee not only the people's free expression but the fact that their decision will be respected. In no way do these conditions currently exist."

The leaders announced that they are negotiating with an international organization--whose name they refused to disclose--on the handing over of 36 prisoners of war held by the FMLN. The negotiations have been delayed because the soldiers have asked that they be held outside El Salvador, in order to protect their lives.

They indicated that the Mexican and French governments will be the ones that "will best handle the recognition to decide whether or not it is advisable to present a specific motion in the United Nations for the intervention of international organizations, to help solve the Salvadoran crisis and to stop U.S. intervention."

Yugoslavia Recognizes FMLN

PA300215 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] At this moment, 1830, we in Radio Venceremos are receiving confirmation that Yugoslavia has recognized the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] as belligerent forces in the Salvadoran conflict. As we have reported, the French and Mexican governments have already recognized the FMLN and the FDR as representative forces of our people.

We repeat, at this time Radio Venceremos has received official confirmation from international news agencies that Yugoslavia, along with Mexico and France, has recognized the Salvadoran people's revolutionary forces as belligerent forces in the conflict. We must also note that Yugoslavia is a leader in the nonaligned countries.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SAYS VISITING U.S. LEGISLATORS PRO-CASTRO

PA291840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0007 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan president, Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, said today, Friday, that the two U.S. members of Congress who arrived here this week on a private visit "are probably being subsidized to slander Guatemala and they may be pro-Castro." President Lucas added that "they are nothing but hired hands who have agreed to play a game which we are not going to fall for. They are opportunist kids who wish to become famous in the United States by asking premeditated questions to slander Guatemala."

These members of the U.S. Congress, Patricia Schoeder and Thomas Petri, arrived in the middle of the week in Guatemala "to get firsthand information on the situation in the country." They were accompanied by John McAward, director of the International Programs for Central America and other aides.

President Lucas said that "when this group announced its visit to Guatemala, they requested an interview with me, but I made some inquiries and received the worst reports about them. Now it turns out that they have come in an incorrect way, with poor manners. After listening to their statements I felt sorry for them and I was disgusted."

One of these members of Congress is a Republican, the other one is a Democrat. John McAward served as spokesman for the group. He said that "the United States demands free and open elections in Guatemala." McAward also said that "the U.S. State Department is very interested in free elections for Guatemala. We agree that our relations depend greatly on that free process and we trust that the Guatemalan Government will be able to carry the process out in an open way."

During their Wednesday morning interview with Jorge Bonilla, president of the Guatemalan Congress, they asked him about the 28 July murder of Father Stanley Rother. In addition, McAward told the reporters that the general opinion in the United States is that the persons who have been arrested on suspicion are not the real murderers and that the real ones are at large.

For its part, the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala hastily stated that the visit of the U.S. members of Congress was private and did not represent the official views of the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

CONSUL PROTESTS ATTACKS ON GUATEMALANS IN BELIZE

PA302313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Col Carlos Moreira Lopez, Guatemalan consul in Belize, has officially protested to the George Price government the attacks and outrages being committed against Guatemalan citizens in Belize. It was learned in Guatemala City today that the consul made these charges and asked the Belizean Government to leave Guatemalan citizens who live in Belize in peace.

The consul, who said that no Guatemalan has been expelled from Belize, reported that at least five people were arrested by the Belizean police for no reason, since their documents were in order.

The "Teleprensa" newscast on Guatemalan television's channel 11 recently reported that Guatemalans living in the territory of Belize had been attacked by Belizeans, including the police.

HONDURAS

MINISTER DENIES CHARGE ABOUT U.S. BASE IN FONSECA

PA281920 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Interview with Col Mario Flores Theresin, Honduran defense and public security minister, by Jose de Flores; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How much truth is there to the report that the United States plans to establish a military base in Amapala?

[Answer] Note that this observation [not further identified] by the Nicaraguan Government involves three countries; that is, theirs, the United States and Honduras. With regard to our country, this is completely false. There is a base in Amapala, but it belongs to our navy. They are the ones who have reported this news. We simply limit ourselves to denying it.

[Question] Colonel, the report says this information was provided by the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister. Why does the Sandinist government release this type of information, which can be regarded as official?

[Answer] I can't say how the Nicaraguan Government thinks. I can only speak for our country. This type of information, which implicates us, occurs often. However, we will say this over and over, and we will not get tired of saying it: Honduras is a peace-loving country, which wants to coexist peacefully with all its brothers. This country has chosen a policy of neutrality, regardless of what the other Central American countries might choose to do. In other words, our neighboring countries' positions or policies are their own affair. We merely maintain our neutrality. As I said earlier, we are a peace-loving people.

[Question] Colonel, for some time now there has been talk in Nicaragua that Honduras is sheltering Somozists, who are ready to wage a counterrevolution in that country.

[Answer] That is what they claim. But there are 25,000 Salvadoran refugees in our country. This does not mean, however, that we are endorsing any type of subversion or that we are endorsing the Salvadoran Government. We do it simply because of our government's international commitments and out of humaneness. We also have Guatemalan refugees, yet this does not mean that we are involved in some kind of international plot against the fraternal republic of Nicaragua [as heard]. We have about 3,000 Nicaraguan exiles in the Mosquitia. This does not mean that we have anything against the fraternal republic of Nicaragua. Rather, this shows that these people are seeking peace and apparently they have found it only in our country.

[Question] No. It is a naval base and as you know, our country's navy is new. We have a base on the Pacific and it is located in the port of Amapala. There is no reason for you to go around reporting on the nature of the work that the Honduran Army carries out anywhere on Honduran territory, right?

[Answer] No. We do not have to report to anyone. We are a sovereign country. We love our fatherland above all else. We have an army taken from among the people and it was created to serve the people only. When we say the people, we mean the Honduran people.

[Question] Colonel, could it be that the arrival of U.S. military advisers in our country annoys Nicaragua, particularly its government?

[Answer] I don't know. As I have already said, I cannot voice opinions about some other government. As for the presence of U.S. advisers in Honduras, this is nothing new. We have had a military agreement with the United States for many years, just as all the other countries in the area and, I think, many other countries throughout the world. We maintain the best of relations with the United States and this is nothing extraordinary; it is quite common.

[Question] So no agreement has been reached recently with the United States to establish a new U.S. naval base in the gulf of Fonseca or on Honduran territory, colonel?

[Answer] No. None at all. I emphatically deny that. This is something which, even if done, would not have to be hidden from anyone. As I said earlier, we do have a military agreement with the United States, and if the agreement included the establishment of a base, we would say so. There is no reason for us to conceal anything we do. As I have already said, all we do is aimed at safeguarding our sovereignty and our domestic fatherland, as the good soldiers and good Hondurans that we are. We will never hide anything we do from either our people or anyone else.

[Question] Colonel, did you tell some newsmen that these people seem to be crazy?

[Answer] No. I think that was a misinterpretation by a companero among the newsmen. He asked me for an interview while I was rushing somewhere. For this reason, I told him he was crazy and he attributed that to something else. No, it has nothing to do with that other matter. I think this is a very serious matter, which should be very carefully considered. Whenever our country's name is published in the press or in the international agencies' reports, we must answer simply and humbly but firmly.

PURCHASE OF OIL FROM VENEZUELA TO END SHORTAGES

PA290350 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The fuel shortages that the country has been enduring will end soon, because the Venezuelan Government has agreed to sell Honduras 1.3 million barrels of refined oil to satisfy national demands for the rest of the year. This was announced yesterday by Economy and Commerce Secretary Ruben Mondragon. Venezuela will provide transportation for the fuel.

LOCAL AIRLINE FLIGHTS TO PATUCA REGION SUSPENDED

PA290008 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] (Alas de la Esperanza), a nonprofit airline, had to suspend all flights due to intrigues by Lineas Aereas Nacionales, SA [LANSA]. This has left some 6,000 families completely isolated in the Patuca region.

Alas de la Esperanza flew from Patuca to El Paraiso and other areas.

The government made this decision after LANSA officials said that the (Alas de la Esperanea) light aircraft was used not only to transport corn, rice and beans, but weapons and ammunition as well.

Since the governments have never been interested in the Patuca area, where thousands of Hondurans live and work by the grace of God, with no protection other than that which they receive from charitable groups such as Alas de la Esperanza, we want to call this to the attention of the president of the republic, so that he can take an interest in this case and at least give orders for the airline to be given a temporary permit to continue its valuable service to the thousands of Hondurans in the Rio Guineo Valley of the Patuca area, in the large department of Olancho.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA MEETS WITH CASTRO ON HAVANA STOPOVER

PA300211 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has met with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana. Ortega Saavedra will travel from Cuba to Libya, Algeria and France. He is traveling aboard a Libyan Government airplane, accompanied by high-ranking Nicaraguan officials.

The international news agency reports don't indicate the subjects discussed by Ortega Saavedra and Fidel Castro during Ortega Saavedra's stopover at the Havana airport.

MEXICAN SOURCES REPORT PLANS TO INVADE NICARAGUA

PA290346 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Former Somozist guards in Miami and Honduras are preparing for an armed invasion of Nicaragua, whose [words indistinct] seems to grow with the deployment of some of the figures defeated by the revolution in 1979. Francisco Urcuyo, who tried to become president of this country after Somoza's flight, said publicly that he has contacts with sectors opposed to the revolutionary government inside the country and that he is striving to unite all anti-Sandinist sectors.

U.S., Honduran Plans Denounced

PA300150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City--The Mexican press is again denouncing the U.S. and Honduran plans to invade Nicaragua. The newspaper UNO MAS UNO and EXCELSIOR carry editorials and articles on the issue. In its latest edition, EXCELSIOR reports that 2,000 Somozists are training under the vigilance of Gen Federico Mejia. The report says that Mejia walks the Miami streets wearing a chief of staff uniform of the Somozist national guard. Mejia is always accompanied by Pedro Ortega, a millionaire who is financing the expedition in part. EXCELSIOR says that Mejia is depending on the 6,000 former Somozist guardsmen in Honduran territory and on the help that the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have promised, once the operation is launched this autumn. EXCELSIOR says that the FBI office in Miami is aware of six groups, comprising 600 men each, which are receiving daily military training in the Everglades National Park. EXCELSIOR, which obtains its information from its special envoy Fernando Meraz, says that General Mejia and millionaire Ortega no doubt know of the Bay of Pigs fiasco and suggests that perhaps the plotters are going ahead with their plans due to encouragement from those who supported the expedition to Cuba. Could it be that they are expecting the Nicaraguans to support the anticommunist adventure? Finally, EXCELSIOR points out that if the plans are carried out, there will be an unfortunate loss of lives and material destruction, but it could be a reasonable price to pay for a repetition of the Cuban lesson for those who apparently did not learn it the first time.

RESERVE BATTALION 40-18 LEAVES FOR TRAINING

PA281812 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Corinto Port--Reserve Battalion 40-18 of the Sandinist People's Militia left yesterday for some place in Nicaragua. The battalion, named "Carlos Tinoco" after one of our companeros, left with 700 workers of Corinto to receive military training for the defense of the country.

All the people of Corinto were out in the streets in the heavy rain seeing the companeros of the militia off. (Jose Francisco Yender), the priest of the Santo Tomas Church of Corinto, blessed the companeros of the battalion, who left for the mountains.

JUNTA'S RAMIREZ ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PA291914 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 28 Aug (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, said here today that "Nicaragua's economic situation is so deteriorated that at least 10 years will be required to straighten it out." Ramirez spoke at the meeting of the international organization of employers which closed here in Managua today. There were 33 delegates from Latin America, the United States and Europe in attendance.

Ramirez stressed the fact that Nicaragua has suffered "the trauma of war." He added that private enterprise must contribute to the development of the nation's economy. Ramirez said that it will not be easy for Nicaragua to recover economically. "All of us must tighten our belts. We will be able to work hard if a climate of confidence can be established."

Gilberto Cuadra, president of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, said for his part that this is the first time that the government and private enterprise have agreed on the need to create a climate to save the country from economic disaster through mutual concessions.

CUS SPOKESMAN QUESTIONED ON 'DIRECT LINE' PROGRAM

PA291950 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Aug 81

["Direct Line" program with Jose Espinoza Navas, political secretary of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, and unidentified announcer--live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In the past few days, the CUS has been the center of attention of the press, the working class, the observers of our revolutionary process, and all those interested in the unity of the working class and in achieving an understanding among all workers and eliminating all those forces that want to divide the workers. Since the CUS has been at the center of the storm, we felt it would be interesting to invite Espinoza Navas, who agreed to come to Radio Sandino's main studio. He will answer questions from our listeners. Radio Sandino's telephone number, 2-5982, is available for the listeners.

However, first let's talk to Jose. How do you feel sitting here? I'm not saying its the seat of the accused; its just the seat of those to be questioned by the listeners.

[Answer] First, I want to thank Radio Sandino for this opportunity to get directly in touch with people whom I would otherwise not meet. I thank everyone for the questions which I will be asked. I'm sure they will be interesting and I will be happy to answer them as best I can.

[Announcer] Jose, I would like to suggest that our listeners take advantage of your presence tonight to discuss the problem of the workers' movement. They might want to ask whether you are for the unity of the workers' movement, whether or not you support the revolutionary process, which is a tangible and inescapable reality. They might want to ask you about what you discussed with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce and with Companero Lucio Jimenez [leader of the Sandinist Workers' Federation]. They might want to ask you what your relations are with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the AIFLD; whether you have received economic aid from abroad and, if so, for what, why and under what conditions; whether or not you think the CIA has its hands in the AIFLD and so forth. All of these are questions which our listeners can ask perfectly well.

I have a question which I hope you will answer. In your opinion, is the AIFLD linked to the CIA?

[Answer] This is a very valuable opportunity for us to clarify our position, our relations and our views on the AIFLD. There is no question that this is of interest now that the institute has been linked with [words indistinct]. The CUS has access to the [words indistinct] of the AIFLD to publicly state whether or not the AIFLD is an instrument of the CIA. This is undoubtedly the job of the security organizations; they will have to discover this.

Nevertheless, we have viewed with concern the campaign that is being carried out in press reports and other things. We see that 2 years after the revolution the institute is still permitted here. We believe it is here legally. And this is one of the most important reasons why we have maintained our relations with it.

Although the AIFLD is in fact an institution that greatly helps the workers, the CUS has never received money from it. Neither have the workers, the peasants or the cooperatives [words indistinct] received money with conditions. We would like other institutions [words indistinct], regardless of their ideology, to give us that type of aid because we are always going to insist that whoever helps us does so without conditions so that in the future we will be grateful and not committed to anyone. It is good to make this known at the national level.

[Question] Companero, this is a revolutionary Nicaraguan who is sympathetic to the CUS. I would like to know the reasons for all those accusations against an organization which is not strictly in favor of the Sandinist front. We know that the AIFLD and the CUS are two different entities. I would like to know if our revolutionary government and the CUS which was established [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Well, companero, you have said something that is true, and this is something that some people are unaware of or are trying to ignore. The CUS is a legal workers organization which directly fought against the dictatorship and which is now fighting for better labor conditions for our members. The American Institute [AIFLD] is an aid institution which is under the Agency for International Development. We have resorted to it on many occasions to improve the conditions of our members. But this doesn't mean that the CUS should be confused with the AIFLD. The two are completely different organizations.

Companero, thank you for your views on the CUS. You can be sure that we are as revolutionary as anyone else although our ideology may differ from that of others who, since they don't support our ideology, think that we aren't revolutionary and that a revolution has to be judged by its ideology.

[Question] I'm Alberto Zuniga from Managua. I would like to know the CUS' view on the project for a single workers federation. I understand that since we have established a pluralist system [words indistinct] a project for a single workers federation, crushing all the other [words indistinct].

[Answer] I would like to emphatically state that the CUS has a unitary philosophy. Our name itself shows the emphasis of our organizations; we are the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions. We shouldn't forget that in the places where there are single federations, they have been achieved through a unity process that has respected the ideological views of the members. In those places, the federations are strong. Some examples are the Confederation of Mexican Workers, CTN, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, CTV, and the Colombian Workers Union, UTC. They have been able to become powerful organizations.

We think that the working class should be united. This undoubtedly means that we should set aside divisionist attitudes and truly work to achieve this unification on the basis of equal conditions and rights and without subjugation. The Panamanians have given us a good example. They have united their four workers' confederations. They have been unified through a higher council of organized workers known as the National Council of Organized Workers, and this organization represents the interests of the working class at all levels. [Words indistinct] When we begin discussions on the basis of ideologies, it is difficult to reach agreement. To conclude, companero, I want to stress that the CUS has been and is definitely for the unity of the working class but for unity without sectarianism and on the basis of the many points of agreement within the working class.

[Question] Good evening, companeros. My name is Saturnino Jimenez and I would like to ask Companero Espinoza a couple of questions. My first question is, if CUS is innocent of accusations and the people know this to be so, why has not it filed criminal charges for slander?

[Answer] Companero Saturnino Jimenez, [words indistinct] we have not filed criminal charges against them because there is a higher judge than one who sits in a courtroom, and that is the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] [words indistinct] What are the relations between the American Institute [AIFLD] and the CUS?

[Answer] We want to emphasize the fact that we are indirectly related. In other words, we are--and this we have said this publicly--resorting to an organization which is legally established in Nicaragua. We have gone to our peasants and workers to let them know that if they need economic aid, we can help them get it or they can get it directly, if they wish. This does not in any way mean that we are committed to or incorporated with the American Institute. Our institutions are two different things; ours is formed by Nicaraguan workers and theirs by North Americans. This is definitely so. However, we do want you to know that the people need help and if we had a Soviet institution here with the same functions as the American Institute, we would gladly resort to it for help regardless of its name. What we would never accept is for anyone, no matter who, to meddle in our internal affairs.

[Question] Good evening, Mr Espinoza. This is (Roberto Pasatien) of Morazan development. [Passage indistinct] a black history that has [word indistinct] of violence through coups d'etat and so forth. Also, we have become aware that the Institute also operates here in Nicaragua. My question is: Do you support the Institute or not?

[Answer] Companero, most definitely, [word indistinct] a question which [passage indistinct] continue to not support anyone's mission. It is the government which must decide if the American Institute is operating legally or illegally and the government's security organization must say whether it is or not. We definitely do not take sides on this; we did not get it to come here and we are not going to do anything to make it leave. This is up to the government because we understand that the American Institute operates in Nicaragua through a contract with the Agency for International Development.

[Moderator] There is one question I would like to ask. Do you receive foreign financing, or has the Institute ever received cash for its activities? And if so, under what conditions?

[Answer] We have publicly said that we have not received anything, and as we have said, we have literally not even received half a peso from the American Institute. Nor have we ever denied that we have received, are receiving and will continue to receive aid from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers and from the Socialist International Organization of Labor [SIOL] to which we are affiliated. And we must not forget that the SIOL is the labor branch of the Socialist International, to which 84 million workers in the world are affiliated. And it is from this international aid, the solidarity of the SIOL, that we obtained the cash we have received and we have passed it on entirely to many institutions and to some government institutions, such as the Ministry of Social Welfare. We received $50,000 and we gave it all to the ministry. We received many tons of milk--I believe that it was nine Hercules planes that came to Nicaragua--and we gave the government everything we were receiving because we did not have an organization big enough to distribute it. We have cooperated with others in spending this international aid we receive; we've used this aid in the literacy campaign and in providing relief after the floods on the Atlantic Coast.

In other words, we have identified with others and tried to make the government participate. We receive small amounts to maintain our office since what our members contribute only covers 65 or 80 percent of our activities. We do not deny it. We have reported this to the International Reconstruction Fund, and we are going to continue to do all this with the things we receive. This is no secret and the government has full knowledge of our activities.

[Moderator] I always try to get to the bottom of things. Why are you receiving this aid?

[Answer] This is solidarity aid. In order to maintain our plans of action, our goals, we must resort to our main office and our world office. The SIOL believes that we need this to maintain ourselves [words indistinct] of our trade union development activities.

[Moderator] And why does the SIOL help you?

[Answer] Because we are members of it, just as the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] has received $1.5 million from international solidarity. We would also would like to receive not $1.5 million, but at least [does not complete sentence] we are not even receiving $2,000.

[Moderator] Is there ideological (?identity) between yourself and your benefactor?

[Answer] Without a doubt, since our benefactor, the SIOL, is wherever the Socialist International is, where a committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution has been formed, where there are many persons who belong to our labor movement, where [words indistinct] democracy as the institutional path which replies to the questions raised by a society that is changing and in constant revolution, such as Nicaragua's.

[Moderator] But the Social Democrats support the Sandinist people's revolution and you do not.

[Answer] Of course we do, but in a different sense. We support the Sandinist or Nicaraguan people's revolution, but we dissent from its leadership, for which reason we have placed ourselves in the group which today is called reactionary and dissident.

[Moderator] But as far as we know, the Socialist International does not disagree with the way the FSLN conducts the revolution.

[Question] This is (Roger Chavarria). Let me congratulate you, my friend. I have been listening to you for 1 hour and to tell you the truth, you are doing very well. As a citizen and member of our society, I know that the interests and the problems of the workers are the same. Therefore, since these are the same problems and interests of classes, how do you explain unions that are called independent? Independent from whom? How is it they give more solidarity to the oligarchic groups, such as the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] than to their class brothers?

[Answer] Companero (Roger Chavarria). When we call ourselves independent, we mean independent from political parties or from influences that are not of the working class. You want to know why we are with an oligarchic group like the COSEP? We are not with the COSEP. We are defending what we believe are our interests. You very correctly said that the interests of the working class are the same. That is right. If you are a worker, you must know that here, the working class--all of it--is at this moment clamoring for better living conditions. And the CUS always defends the working class. The authorities of the Labor Ministry confirm that the CUS is one of the most combative unions and that is why they have described us as economists because they cannot see beyond economic needs. But this is the only thing to which the working class has to resort, and until the government exerts real price controls, we will have to continue insisting that the answer to the demands of society can be found in better wages for the working class.

[Question] This is (Benigno Galvez Torres). Because I was very busy, I have just tuned in to the program. I want to ask a question and if you have already answered it, or a smiliar question, please excuse me because I would like to hear it even if it is a repeat. Because you are political secretary of the CUS and a labor leader with a very good record, with which I am familiar, I want you to tell me if the CUS follows any political ideology and what position would be taken (?toward) private enterprise once your political ideology achieves power?

[Answer] Companero (Benigno Galvez), we see social democracy as a philosophical ideology; it is not partisan. We believe in a mixed economy, in the direct participation of the working class in the profits of companies. In other words, workers are not merely a means of production, they participate in the operation of enterprises. We believe that one of the goals of the working class is for it to be a co-owner of the enterprise or at least to participate in the profits. Very definitely, we do not believe in state-run enterprises because the worker then just becomes a simple worker, even though there is a great difference between private enterprise and state-run enterprises, which undoubtedly are at the service of the people. But the worker should seek a way to really implement this inborn aspiration of human beings to partake of their own work.

[Moderator] We will now take the last question since we have already been on the air 70 minutes.

[Question] Good evening, Mr Espinoza. This is (Orlando Perez) from Villa Don Bosco. I want you to explain if the CUS in interested in acting as a loan agency for small businessmen organized in cooperatives that struggle for the trade unity of workers in the present revolutionary process?

[Answer] Companero (Orlando Perez), the trade union activities permitted by our labor laws include the formation of consumer and loan cooperatives. In this regard, on the basis of the labor laws, we have taken advantage of this right. We are not a loan company, but between defense and production, we consider it to be an effective way to defend the working class, above all the peasants, if we [passage indistinct] and we have given loans to purchase up to 600 manzanas in the Chinandega area.

We have responded to this year of defense and production and we have oriented our people to the fact that it is necessary to produce. If you believe that part of our mission is to defend the peasants who have no boss and no job, people who can only work during the cotton harvest, and that by providing them with loans--not gifts, but loans--we can get these peasants to work those other 8 months instead of being idle; if you believe this to be counterrevolutionary or being against the defense of the working class' interest, then we would not know what to do. We are only defending them because [words indistinct].

The functions of the trade union organizations should be broadened. In the CST, for example, all kinds of programs are implemented, cultural programs and programs of all kinds, even to collect money for the Red Cross. We would be very happy to do all this, but we do not have the organizational capacity, the size and, above all, the logistical support that can be given by the government to many institutions.

However, we approve of all these activities of the companeros because this is what they should be doing. What's more, we trade union organizations have the duty to take action to improve not only the living standards, but also the cultural and ideological levels of the working classes.

[Question] I have a question that could be of capital importance without being capitalistic. To end this Thursday's "Direct Line" program, I would like to ask: Does the working class within modern society have the right to spire to power and to use that power to build a just society in line with its popular ambitions?

[Answer] We believe that the working class has as much right as any other to aspire to power. In other words, we are not going to say that we as workers do not have rights. I, a working man, believe that the working class should lead the process of achieving power. However, there are political parties that have been created precisely to achieve power. Therefore, in this respect, in order not to violate the rights of others, we have pluralism and, above all, freedom. We have freedom so everyone can aspire to power and so that the one with the greatest popular support can in democratic elections reach power. This should be a democratic power where those who remain in power do so through democratic proceedings.

Naturally, I would not debate with anyone about the right of the workers to reach power. But neither will I agree with the building of a society on the ashes of other groups. We must strengthen the interests of the working class. We have the area of the economy owned by the people, a mixed property area and a private sector. We must see here that this system is advancing now, not some time in the future, so it is developing and strengthening the way in which it represents the working class interests. However, we don't move forward by destroying but by building, and this means not destroying the existing freedoms but creating new freedoms which were perhaps not known before, such as the freedom which we are beginning to use in the working class.

In one of my answers, I said that as workers, we in the CUS have not enjoyed many of the freedoms enjoyed by others. However, we hope that in the future we will have improved mechanisms to establish and equality within the working class which we have demanded and continue to demand in the CUS.

[Question] But you do not recognize the role of the Sandinist vanguard as an expression of the will of the working class, the peasants, the purest patriotic, nationalist and democratic force in Nicaragua? I know this because if you were in favor of having the working classes sieze power, why is it that when the best sectors in the country have made this power possible, you do not support it. For example, you have serious doubts about the highest qualified proletarian organization, the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization. It seems to me that you stubbornly continue to squabble over crumbs. I'm not saying that it is not important to attend to the most urgent problems of the working class. And I'm not forgetting that the ultimate goal of the working class is to seize power, to hold into it and to expand on it, using the driving force of the workers and peasants.

[Answer] We definitely [words indistinct] if it should be through a process and that we must achieve the socialization of a country, that must organize this power. However, we continue to believe that the principle of democracy should come above all ideologies.

We as workers must say that we want to have power mechanisms, but at a given moment, power concentrated in the hands of a party, regardless of its name.... [questioner interrupts]

[Question] Even if it is the party of the working class?

[Answer] I don't know where the working class parties are. In communist parties there are contradictions as in Poland which should cause the Marxists to reflect and to realize that the answer is not to deny freedom. That is where a directed labor movement fails. We believe in a democratic independent labor movement and [words indistinct], in which the labor movement and the private sector live in perfect harmony . It would be great if we could get the employers and workers to live in perpetual harmony under similar living conditions. Our ideal should be not to make all the Nicaraguan people proletarian but to make it possible for all to have a house, an automobile and color television. I think we would be very happy. What we have to do is distribute wealth and not to try to turn the rich into proletarians but to make the poor rich.

SHORT CIRCUIT CUTS POWER IN MANAGUA'S MAIN PLANT

PA281932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1814 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 28 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Nicaraguan Energy Institute has reported that a cat today caused a short circuit in Managua's main powerplant, leaving most of the capital without electricity, knocking most of the radio stations off the air and depriving large sectors of the city of drinking water. According to the report, the cat touched a 138,000-volt conductor line at dawn today, thus causing the short circuit.

BRIEFS

LOW HARVEST YIELD--(Wilberto Lara) of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG, has said that due to the lack of coordination among state insitutions that deal with small and medium-sized producers, there has been a low yield in the first harvest of beans and corn. He said that the farmers planted only 22,000 manzanas of the 27,000 manzanas of beans that should have been planted. Of the 150,000 manzanas of corn that should have been planted, only 105,000 manzanas were planted. He also criticized the delay in the issuance of credits by the National Development Bank. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 81 PA]

NEW BATTALION FORMED--Masaya--Masaya's Teofilo Aleman 19-66 Battalion has been formed and is getting ready to be mobilized this week for political and military training. This battalion comprises laborers and peasants. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 81 PA]

DECLARATION ON SOUTH AFRICA 'AGGRESSION' ISSUED

FL281251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Declaration issued by Cuba's revolutionary government on invasion of Angola by South African troops; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On Monday, 24 August, a communique issued by the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola reported that a motorized column of the South African Army, composed of 32 tanks and 82 military vehicles and supported by the air force, had invaded its territory and was marching toward (Sangongo) and Cahama, clashing with the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in fierce battles. Another enemy column, the communique added, had penetrated some 150 kms north of the border with Namibia, seizing the municipality of (Cataquero), where intense fighting was taking place.

The communique also noted that the South African Air Force destroyed the community of Chibemba, some 300 kms inside of Angola. Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos denounced the aggression on the same day it took place in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and yesterday sent a message to the chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, informing him on the aggression and on the threat that the deployment of 45,000 South African troops on the Angola-Namibia border poses, reiterating Angola's right, as a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations, to adopt the measures outlined in Chapter 51 of the UN Charter and requesting action by the movement to put an end to the acts of aggression.

In his message, President dos Santos pointed out: The situation is becoming grave and could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences. This South African aggression, which has already caused the destruction of several towns in Angolan territory and human losses in the fraternal country, constitutes a brutal escalation of similar actions the South African regime has been conducting against Angola. The pretension of justifying the attack as a punitive measure against SWAPO combatants is unacceptable by itself, and in addition, it attempts to cover up the reality that it is a large-scale military action against a free and sovereign country which has the right to live in peace and whose territorial integrity and independence should be strictly respected.

The aggressions of the opprobrious apartheid regime against the sister People's Republic of Angola constitute a challenge and a continuing threat aimed at the international community in general and a mockery of the principles of international law and the UN Charter; and could constitute the beginning of a Pretoria attempt to occupy permanently a party of Angolan territory.

International press agencies report the rejection of the South African aggressive action by the immense majority of the governments in the world, which includes many of those still maintaining diplomatic and trade relations with the outlawed apartheid regime. The African countries, the Nonaligned Countries Movement and the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, which view with great concern the dangerous bellicose steps taken by the Pretoria regime and their possible consequences for the all of Southern Africa and for peace and international security, energetically condemn such aggressive actions.

Unquestionably, these actions cannot be separated from the economic, political, diplomatic and military support being received by the South African racists from the U.S. Government, which has unleashed a bellicose atmosphere throughout the entire world, encourages international terror and welcomes with honors and deferences the representatives of South Africa's racist regime--as demon strated by the talks held by President Reagan with Mr Roelof Botha in Washington last 15 May.

No one can doubt that these events must be viewed in the context of U.S. plans aimed at destabilizing Angola and other frontline countries and at supporting internal counterrevolutionary gangs.

The U.S. Government is the intellectual perpetrator and main responsible party of this cowardly aggression against Angola. The brutality of these criminal South African actions has as precedent the daily practice against South Africa's oppressed people, who endure in their own flesh the merciless and inhumane apartheid policy; and its anachronistic illegal domination of Namibia's territory whose people, under the leadership of SWAPO--their only and legitimate representative--make every effort to put an end to this colonial occupation of their country, a cause which has the widest support in the international community.

In addition, these actions are taking place just a few days before the UN General Assembly holds an emergency meeting on Namibia. The world observes with admiration the people of Angola and their People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola--FAPLA--led by the MPLA-Labor Party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, as they defend with extraordinary courage their country's border against the South African aggression. The racist invaders must cease their aggression and withdraw from Angola territory. Their cowardly actions are reaching limits which cannot be surpassed.

If the invading South African columns come close to the lines being defended by the Cuban internationalist combatants, our troops, fulfilling the solidarity duties of our fatherland with the sister Republic of Angola, will go into action with all available means. In closing, the Cuban Government's declaration points out: The Cuban Government and people, without the least vacillation, will once again be at the side of the heroic Angolan people to face up to the racist and fascist aggression in defense of their independence and national integrity.

City of Havana, 27 August 1981, year of the 20th Giron anniversary.

Urges Condemnation at UN

FL291243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] On Friday, Cuba urged the UN Security Council to condemn unequivocably the South African invasion against Angola and to demand an immediate end to the aggression and the rapid and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops which have penetrated that nation. The appeal was made by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri during the opening session of the council which is examining the Angolan denunciation of the attack by South African troops.

The Cuban diplomat said our country expects that the members of the council will act firmly and without delay. The Cuban spokesman recalled the repugnant role played by the United States in support of the South African racists, whose leaders were imprisoned during World War II for their acknowledged sympathy with Adolf Hitler and his Nazi regime.

BAHAMAS

APPOINTMENT OF NEW SDR SENATOR ANNOUNCED

FL281310 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Government House officially announced yesterday that Mr Basil Christie has been appointed a senator, representing the Social Democratic Party [SDR] in the Senate.

Mr Christie's appointment was made on the recommendation of Mr Norman Solomon, the leader of the SDP and of the opposition.

The appointment became necessary after two members of the Senate, who were members of the SDP, resigned from that party. They were attorney David Thompson and Dr David Sands.

Mr Solomon has yet to appoint a second senator, which he says he will do before the end of next week.

GRENADA

PRG SAYS U.S. INVASION DENIALS LACK 'SUBSTANCE'

FL290146 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Statement from the People's Revolutionary Government in reaction to the U.S. Government's denial on plans to invade Grenada "later this year"]

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, noting recent denials by outgoing U.S. ambassador to Guyana and U.S. charge d'affaires in Barbados of U.S. plans to invade Grenada, wishes to remind the Caribbean and indeed, the whole world, of the following:

One: The denials of the two spokesmen of the Reagan administration contain nothing of substance which refutes the charge we have made that the exercise on the island of Vieques is a practice run for the direct invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops.

Two: The denials of these two spokesmen are in direct contradiction to the pointed statements made by Rear Admiral McKenzie, the commander of the Caribbean contingency joint task force. Everyone will recall that McKenzie spoke about giving an example of U.S. capabilities to respond in the Caribbean. He emphasized that Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua are practically one country and that the situation in respect to these countries is a political-military problem. No one has denied that when all these statements are placed alongside--the fact of the use of rangers, the use of a mountainous island code-named Amber, the use of a point on the south of Grenada, and the assertion that the U.S. had invaded the fictitious island of Amber because of the failure to hold elections there--the target which naturally comes to mind is Grenada.

Three: It is well known that this pattern of stating objectives initiating aggressive activities and then denying officially both the statement of the objective and the carrying out of the activities is typical of the international conduct of the United States.

For instance, A: From 1950 to 1954, the United States engaged in massive destabilization of the progressive Government of Guatemala, using the well-known methods of economic manipulation, misinformation and internal subversion. Then in 1954, the CIA moved in a gang of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries from Honduras who overthrew the government and slaughtered hundreds of people. While all this was in progress, the U.S. Government issued most emphatic denials of any complicity in attempts to destabilize and overthrow Arbenz.

In Chile, from 1970 to 1973, the United States pursued the same policy on a grander scale. The Allende government was subjected to the most barbarous economic sabotage and subversion. Then the government was finally overthrown in 1973 by military forces instigated and supported by the United States. Throughout the period of subversion of the Allende government and even for some time after Allende was overthrown and savagely murdered, the U.S. Government flatly and consistently denied any involvement whatever in plots against Allende. Yet, not 3 years later, the U.S. Government's conspiracy against Allende and the Chilean (?progress) was confirmed by investigations conducted by their own Congress.

Four: These destabilization efforts always precede military action. For instance, invasion as in the case of Guatemala.

Five: Grenada has been experiencing similar destabilization as was suffered by the progressive governments of Guatemala and Chile. The present events therefore fit into a logical and consistent pattern.

The People's Revolutionary Government declares further that it is amazing that even after acceptance of guilt by the U.S. authorities, U.S. charge d'affairs in Barbados, Ludlow Flower III, is still stating on the Voice of Barbados in August 1981 that the U.S.A. was not involved in the overthrow of the Allende government. This is the same person who denies the clearly substantiated charge made by the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. Interesting, isn't it?

The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada remains convinced that the exercise on the island of Vieques represents a clear threat of military invasion by the United States of America.

DEFENSIVE MANEUVERS AGAINST IMPERIALISM BEGIN

FL282353 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Tonight is the first night of the national maneuvers in defense of the homeland which will continue until Sunday afternoon. At about this time thousands of patriotic and revolutionary Grenadians are making their way to the mobilization point where they will take up positions in this defensive maneuver. The maneuvers will continue for the next 72 hours and during this period loud explosions and the sound of gunfire will be heard in various parts of the island. However, the revolutionary armed forces and the Ministry of Defense are calling on all those not involved in the maneuvers not to fear or panic as these will be part of the maneuver.

Such maneuvers are necessary and ordered by the security forces of Grenada in order to be in a state of readiness and preparedness in the event of external imperialist aggression against the country. Maneuvers held in Grenada are always of a defensive nature and are qualitatively different from the aggressive maneuvers being carried out by the imperialist countries and some other regional countires.

A spokesman for the armed forces explained that these maneuvers are therefore necessary and it is the duty of our patriotic and revolutionary Grenadians to ensure that they are part of these maneuvers whenever they take place.

TRINIDAD PAPER: COARD PLANNING COUP AGAINST BISHOP

FL281535 Kingston Daily GLEANER in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by GLEANER Trinidad correspondent]

[Text] Port of Spain, 23 Aug--The Trinidad BOMB tabloid newspaper yesterday sounded a warning that Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is in danger of being toppled by his finance minister, Bernard Coard.

The paper carried an article which occupied an entire page headlined: "Like Coard is Staging a Coup on Bishop in Grenada." It was decorated with photographs of Bishop and his wife, Coard, and James Henry, who played an active role in the revolution which toppled the Gairy regime on 13 March 1979.

The BOMB said: "...Coard is poised to replace Bishop.... Bishop is fighting for his political life...informed sources inside the spice island have told BOMB that Bishop has been forced to go along with Coard with certain decisions even if he does not agree with them."

Because of pressure through Coard, (an avowed communist) from Havana and through Havana from Moscow, "Coard's wife, Phyllis, a Jamaican by birth, holds the key post of information minister."

"She is powerful and is a fierce leftwinger, but the person who calls the shots in Grenada is the Cuban ambassador...", the paper quoted one Grenadian now living in Canada. Bishop's wife, Angie, and their two children also reside in Canada.

The BOMB article also told its readers of the part James Henry played in the coup which toppled Gairy. Henry, who was among the New Jewel Movement which spearheaded the revolution--as forerunner of the now ruling People's Revolutionary Government [PRG]--was arrested and sent to prison because he openly criticized the PRG for certain abuses.

One of the key men behind the "alliance," and anti-PRG movement, Henry is quoted as saying that Gairy is still trying to organize support for a counter-attack on PRG "...but he is not getting much support from Grenadians at home or abroad...."

Henry, who was jailed in October 1979, was released last year (March) after charges accusing him of being likely to endanger public safety, counselling and conspiring with other persons, subversion, and so forth, now resides in New York, the paper said.

ST VINCENT

MARXIST LEADER CALLS FOR 'PRINCIPLED ALLIANCE'

FL271602 Bridgetown CANA in English 1549 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, 27 Aug (CANA)--Dr Ralph Gonsalves, newly elected Marxist leader of the opposition United People's Movement, has called for a "principled alliance" of opposition parties in St Vincent. Such an alliance, Dr Gonsalves said was likely to pose a formidable threat to the administration of Prime Minister Milton Cato. He however ruled [out] a merger of opposition parties. Dr Gonsalves, a barrister, accused the Cato regime of having recently resorted to dictatorial and repressive tactics. "The people of this country just cannot take another 5 years of the current Kingstown rule," he charged.

BURNHAM SCORES U.S., VENEZUELAN POLICIES

PA302012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 30 Aug 81

[By Paul Persuad]

[Text] Georgetown, 30 Aug (AFP)--Guyanese President Forbes Burnham today publicly accused the United States and Venezuela of trying to destabilize and subsequently destroy his country.

Burnham, who is the leader of the ruling National People's Congress (PNC), made the charge last night during an 80-minute speech closing the PNC's congress. The speech was broadcast live to the entire nation by the state-run radio broadcasting system. The Guyanese chief of state accused the two nations of seeking to humiliate his country through an economic boycott.

Since the time that Guyana was a British colony, Venezuela has claimed what it calls the Guyana Essequibo. This area is 4/5 of Guyana's territory. Guyana has been independent for 15 years.

Burnham charged that Venezuela and the United States blocked substantial credits from the World Bank and IDB. He said that Guyana needs these credits to develop the Essequibo area.

Guyana chose to focus its development policy on the Essequibo region because of the area's great energy wealth, particularly in the hydroelectric field. The area also has great potential for mining, agriculture and animal husbandry.

In an ironic tone, Burnham commented on the arguments used by the United States to block Guyana's credit at the IDB, saying that they were "officially described as technical reasons." The Guyanese chief of state said that Guyana is the victim of the West's attempts to undermine it even though we are a peace-loving nation. We only want to build peace through economic development.

The fourth biennial PNC congress was held in this capital. It lasted 8 days and was attended by foreign delegations. Notable among the visitors were delegations from several Southern African nationalist movements and Cuba.

"Some powerful nations in the Western Hemisphere prefer us to be a poor country because they feel we have committed a serious crime by choosing socialism as our path toward development," Burnham said. "Guyana is not in any peculiar position and is not strategically located. Its situation cannot be compared with that of Poland in Europe," he added.

Burnham mentioned that the enemies of the PNC and Guyana did not accept the government's policy on nationalizing the Canadian and U.S.-owned Bauxite mines and industrial compexes or the British sugar complexes. The process of nationalizing the bauxite mines and the sugarcane plantations began while Guyana was on the path toward independence, the PNC leader recalled.

The Guyanese president charged that Venezuela's opposition to the Mazaruni hydroelectric project in the Essequibo region is recklessly arrogant. He noted, however, that one of the resolutions of the PNC congress deals with plans to continue the dialogue on the border situation because Guyana loves peace. The PNC congress not only advocated an end to the wroldwide arms race but arms limitation and even international disarmament.

In conclusion, Burnham noted that Venezuela's ambition regarding Guyana's Essequibo territory is a permanent threat to the other Caribbean nations.

PNC URGES CLOSER RELATIONS WITH CUBA, NICARAGUA

PA302111 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, 29 Aug (AFP)--The fourth assembly of the Peoples National Congress [PNC], the party now in power, issued a communique on Friday urging the government, presided over by Forbes Burnham, to establish closer relations with Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua.

The recommendation was made by a special 13-member commission presided over by Philip Chan, the designated ambassador to the Soviet Union. The commission also suggested that closer relations be established with Colombia and Brazil.

The commission, which made a study of Guyana's international relations, congratulated the PNC for its good relations with other political groups and with liberation movements in various parts of the world.

The commission's report was accepted by the congress, which concluded its work today after 8 days of debate.

BORDER TALKS WITH SURINAME TO BE RENEWED

PA310035 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 27 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson has said that Guyana and Suriname will renew negotiations to solve their border dispute.

Guyana and Suriname have had a dispute for years over the border river of Courantyne.

The dispute affected the Suriname Government's plans to build a hydroelectric plant worth from $4.5 billion to $3 billion in the western area of the country. Mutual agreement is an essential condition for obtaining foreign aid for this project. However, the bilateral talks on a so-called "no objection" treaty were interrupted last month.

Jackson said in a meeting of the ruling People's National Congress that "it has been agreed to begin official talks at all levels on the common border issue."

GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT COMMISSION WITH COLOMBIA

PA302306 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, 30 Aug (AFP)--Colombia and Guyana have agreed to appoint a joint commission for the Amazon cooperation project, Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson announced here today.

Jackson said that this was decided during Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds' visit to Georgetown 10 days ago.

The joint commission will study the utilization of the resources of cooperation projects and the multilateral construction of hydroelectric plants in international rivers of the Amazon basin.

It will also study cooperation projects in mining, forestry, agriculture and livestock, Jackson added.

Relations between Colombia and Guyana have intensified in recent months following Jackson's visit to Bogota and Medellin and Lemos' trip to Georgetown in 1981.

BRAZIL

NEW EMFA CHIEF SWORN IN, CALLS FOR PRUDENCE

PY271810 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Carlos Rodriguez Report from Brasilia]

[Text] The new chief of the Armed Forces General Staff [EMFA] believes that the country's current phase requires prudence. Upon being sworn in by President Figueiredo as the new EMFA chief, Gen Alacyr Frederico Werner stated that "much as been done lately in Brazil to make our future brighter." He emphasized that current times require prudence and explained why:

[Begin Werner recording] Thus, current times require prudence. Burning issues and difficulties, if overestimated, can provide fertile soil for social conflicts which are taken advantage of by those who seek power through democratic means, but especially by those who want to bring about a freedomless regime.

No one, especially those who wild political or social power, has the right to ignore the risks involved in exacerbating social conflicts during a difficult phase which is gradually being overcome. [end recording]

Gen Alacyr Federico Werner is replacing Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, prior head of EMFA; and President Figueiredo stated during the ceremony that the new EMFA chief will be a worthy successor of General Ferraz.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 24 Aug (AFP)--Petrobras reported here today that Brazilian oil production reached 45,548,260 barrels during the first 7 months of 1981, compared to 40,511,055 barrels produced during the same period in 1980. This means a 12.4-percent increase. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 24 Aug 81 PY]

CHILE

INTERIOR MINISTER ON DESTABILIZATION PLAN

PY282037 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1701 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Interior Minister Sergio Fernandes reiterated that there are plans to destabilize the military government with violence and that communism's accomplices will have to account for their activities.

During an official ceremony held last night in La Serena, 470 km north of Santiago, the interior minister warned that the government will punish all those persons who try to alter the Chilean institutional situation by implementing the laws currently in force.

He reiterated that Soviet Marxism has reacted violently to the fact that Chile is steadily moving toward the consolidation of a free society.

Fernandez was the main speaker at La Serena Founder's Day ceremonies which President Augusto Pinochet attended.

PERU

FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY271808 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0339 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Peruvian Government today welcomed the controversial designation of Frank Ortiz as the new U.S. ambassador to Peru.

Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella told journalists that the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry awaits Ortiz' arrival with optimism and confidence.

We are confident that his presence in Peru will provide a true chance to keep the momentum of the rapprochement with the United States, he said.

Ortiz, a former ambassador to Guatemala, has been accused by the Peruvian leftist press of being a CIA agent.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON NAARANDORP TRIP TO U.S.

FL290041 Bridgetown CANA in English 2356 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 28 Aug (CANA)--The United States has promised to mediate on behalf of Suriname with the World Bank for financial assistance to the former Dutch colony's proposed second hydro project in western Suriname and also to make contacts with interested companies for the development of its aluminium industry, the Government Information Service (GIS) said today.

The statement was reporting on the current visit by Foreign Minister Dr Harvey Naarandorp to the United States.

The GIS said Dr Naarandorp met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders and also outlined his government's aim towards "the democratic process" in the country.

Dr Naarandorp told the Americans of moves towards democracy and decentralization, through the transfer of authority to regional organs.

Dr Naarandorp also told Mr Enders the Suriname Government was working on an investment code, which will set out the rights and obligations of foreign investors in the country, the release said.

Possibilities in the areas of technical assistance, training and education, were discussed and brought a positive reaction from the United States, the statement said.